

# The Salt River Journal.

A. H. BUCKNER, & F. H. JONES, Editors & Proprietors.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

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## Selected Miscellany.

From the Ladies' Companion.

### THE CHEAT.

OR, THE OLD MAN OUTWITTED.

"Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father any how; his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suppose, Julia, is the cause of the most miserable feelings."

"We must not be too hasty, Robert; our situation requires caution; by a little management we may possibly succeed, gloomy as the prospect appears to be. Now don't say any thing to Pa about it—I had much rather you would not. The best possible way to accomplish our wishes is not to advance too soon."

"Too soon—too soon, Julia. Have we not been waiting two years and more, and have you not been preaching the same doctrine of 'too soon' all the while? Too soon indeed!"

"Well, now, don't be angry; throw that from your countenance and look pleasant; we'll immediately set about some plan by which to effect what you so much desire; come, smile away your anger—the skies of love are sometimes clear."

Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hollowell, and she loved him, about four years and a half, more or less; two years and more had passed since they had agreed "come what may, come what may," they would "trudge thro' life together. Two long years!—no wonder Robert had lost his patience; the wonder is why Julia had not lost hers. Two years would seem to be an eternity to wait upon the eve of bliss, and yet delay the happy consummation.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, S. C. Some of his inhabitants may remember the firm of Hollowell and Hadlington. He was an upright and honorable man, but with an old school aristocrat, whose *ipse dixit* was law supreme wherever his power could be exercised.

Robert Moultrie was a clerk in his counting room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the pittance allowed for the services of young men similarly situated, and amply sufficient to warrant him in assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society which would justify him in presuming upon the hand and heart of the daughter of a wealthy shipper.

The character of this young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was much respected for his talents as he was for his correct deportment; but (that is a wicked word) the curse of Gengaukin was on him—he was poor.

Robert had been in the counting room of Mr. H. since he was fourteen years of age; he had grown up in his family and by the side of his lovely heiress, who had been promised to him of wealth and show—that thing was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at his feet of his beautiful bride; and his soul had on it the stain of dishonor, and Julia had vowed he should never call her wife. Mr. H. knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, went and came with her when she visited her friends, and so on—but he never dreamed that the wily Cupid was wielding his darts successfully in the bosoms of both; and the arrows of the little god were firmly fixed, and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the sea of love, too far to proceed or return without each other.

"Do tell me, Robert, what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance, until I have grown melancholy myself. What's the matter boy?"

This question was asked by Mr. Hollowell one day when he and Robert were in the counting-room alone; and if every individual has passed through a like fiery trial, he can have some idea of Robert's feelings, when the man whose daughter he loved, and was contriving the best plan to get from him, addressed him in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deep, however, into the secrets of Robert's bosom for him to return a quick reply. Mr. H. plainly saw that something was working on his mind that made him unhappy, & he wished it possible to remove the cause; he urged a candid revelation of all that afflicted his feelings, and promised his assistance to relieve

him to whatever amount it required. Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off for that time, at the next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she laughing, "you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be; now that is a stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Why did you not? Ha?"

"Julia, do you think he suspected us?"

"Not a whit more than he does the king of the French!"

"Well, Julia, to tell you the truth of the matter, I left you this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affections for each other, and if he refused, I was determined to act for myself without further advice; but when I came before him I felt something in my throat choking me, and I could scarcely make out to talk about business, much less about love affairs."

The lovers often met, and the voyage from the Indies being threatened, it became necessary that they should prepare for the trials that seemed to await them. In the mean time Mr. H. was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness; more for the good of the young man than he cared about the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts. The next opportunity that offered, he repeated his former question, and insisted on an immediate reply. Robert stuttered and stammered a good deal, and at last he came out with it—"I am attached to a young lady in this city, sir, and have reason to believe she is as much attached to me, but there is an obstacle in the way; and—"

"Ah, indeed! And does the obstacle amount to more than a thousand dollars? If it does not, you shall not wait it. I'll fill up a check now. Have all the parties consented?"

"Why, sir, the cause of my—the reason—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness is, I am afraid my father will not consent."

"Will not consent! why? Who is he?—Refer him to me, and I will settle the matter."

"He is a rich man, sir, and I am not rich."

"His daughter loves you, does she?"

"I think—yes, sir."

"She says she does, any how doesn't she?"

"Why, I—yes—she—yes, sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?"

"I believe, sir he is—tolerable well off."

"And he won't consent? By the powers of love he must be an old Turk—he won't hey? Here give me his name, I'll soon settle the matter; but stop, has he any thing against you?—is he acquainted with your character?—does he know me? Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth while here to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in possession of a check for one thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to parson Green of the Presbyterian Church, and the following advice from the lips of his father-in-law in prospective. He was to run away with the girl—to use his (Mr. H's) carriage—and George his black waiter, was to drive it—see.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and before dark the parties were at Parson Green's whose scruples of conscience were quieted by the introduction of the letter. They were soon pronounced man and wife, and jumped into the carriage, followed by a blessing from Parson Green, whose fee was a small part of the \$1000 check. George was directed to drive the carriage to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's, who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told. He thought the joke too good to be enjoyed alone, and sent out for some of his neighbors. Midnight found the jovial assembly destroying the good things the aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick so successfully played off upon the wealthiest shipper of the South.

Early in the morning Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hollowell—the young couple anxious for the effervescence of a father's wrath to be over—and the antiquated pair to act as moderators on the question. They were met in the parlor by Mr. Hollowell, whose first words were—"You little rogue you, little did I know how my advice was to act upon me. 'Well, Robert,' he added laughing heartily, 'you caught me that time, and you deserve to be rewarded, for the generalship you have displayed. Here my boy—my son, I suppose I must say, here is a deed of property worth fifty thousand dollars, and henceforth you are my partner in business.'"

A deficiency of Evidence.—A son of Galen, who was very angry when any joke was passed on physicians, once defended himself from railway by saying—"I defy any person whom I ever attended, to accuse me of ignorance or neglect."

"That you may do safely," replied the wag; "for you know, doctor, dead men tell no tales."

A Mr. Snorer was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of dreams will be produced."

From the Correspondent of the N. O. Com. Bulletin.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, Dec. 5, 1839.

Editor Com. Bulletin:

Dear Sir—Thus far there has been but little business transacted by our Congress, of any special importance to our friends abroad. A bill has been introduced for the erection of a penitentiary at this place. It has passed the Senate, and hopes are entertained of its success in the House of Representatives.

At an early period of the session, Dr. Francis Moore, jr., (the able and independent editor of the Texas Telegraph,) introduced into the Senate a bill, to impose a tax of one thousand dollars on every person retailing intoxicating liquors in less quantities than a quart. This bill is now in progress in the House, and will, it is thought, with some modifications, become a law. Its object is to annihilate the smaller class of drunkard, and, of course, praiseworthy; but many of the friends of temperance think, that it would have been better to have enacted a law on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, similar to those of Tennessee, Mississippi, and other States of the American Union. On this, as on all subjects where moral principle is involved, half-way ground will not do; the axe must be laid at the root of the evil in order successfully to effect its thorough eradication. Whatever may be the fate of the present bill, I predict that in less than two years, the journals of our Congress will contain an act, on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, similar to those which are now becoming the order of the day in the United States.

For several days past, the House of Representatives have been occupied in a warm and animated discussion of the question of the removal of the seat of Government from Austin. It was finally decided, by a vote of 21 to 16, that it should remain at Austin. In all probability, this question will never again be agitated, and Austin will continue to be the permanent seat of Government of the new Republic.

The conduct of the Government agent, Judge Waller, has been scrutinized pretty closely; but after a careful investigation, he has been cleared of the charges preferred against him, the principal of which was, the allowance of five per cent. to the auctioneer who sold the lots in the city of Austin.—Judge W. is an intelligent, polite, and accomplished gentleman, and an upright and useful citizen.

Hon. Isaac Parker, of Huston county, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives for the suppression of gambling; it imposes heavy penalties on those who violate its provisions. It will undoubtedly pass both Houses, and become a law.

On the 18th December, the Texas Bible Society held its first annual meeting in the city of Austin. Addresses are expected from Vice President Barnett, and from several members of Congress.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches have been organized here. A Sunday school is in successful operation. The city is rapidly improving. The present population is considerably over one thousand. A week-day School is in operation. Subscriptions are in circulation for the erection of two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist.

A building for a Seminary of learning will be erected soon.

The two principal Hotels in the place (that kept by H. Bullock, and the one by Messrs. Spicer & Clark) are both conducted on the total abstinence principle.

Thus you see that moral and literary improvement, is keeping pace with the progress of population in our new city.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.—The N. O. Picayune, thus describes an impossibility:

Dip the Mississippi dry, with a teaspoon; stop the Second Municipality from going ahead; twist your heel into the toe of your boot; make Postmasters perform their promises; send up fishing-hooks with balloons and chase a comet; when a rain storm is coming down, like the Cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella; choke a musqueto, with a brick bat. In short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible, to be possible; but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will, when she has once made up her mind to say she won't.

TO THE TOBACCO GROWERS OF MISSOURI.

The undersigned having just returned from New Orleans, and understanding that many of the farmers of the Boon's Lick country are selling their tobacco very low, I deem it due to them, to prevent sacrifice, to state that in the fore part of January last, tobacco was selling in New Orleans as follows:—First quality \$10, second quality \$8, and crossed from six to seven dollars per hundred. It is a fact also, that Missouri tobacco generally sells a dollar higher in the hundred, than other western tobacco.

The planters on the Missouri ought not to sell at present prices offered by buyers. The article is selling much higher on the Mississippi side than on the Missouri.

WM. FORT.

February 5, 1840.

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

We extract the following from the Lynchburg Virginian's review of the Lynchburg Markets for the week ending Thursday, 22d ult.

"We have closed another year, and tobacco has been declining from February till now. The crop inspected in 1839, has proved larger than was expected, and has exceeded the calculations made a year ago, full 8,000 hogheads, no one estimating the crop grown in 1839 at more than 20,000. To this false estimate, we may attribute the high prices which have been paid during the first months of the year. A wild speculation was excited, which carried the article greatly beyond its value, for we have never had so mean a crop in this State. The high prices given in G. Britain has caused nearly the whole crop to be exported to that kingdom, which will make the stock there an average one. The stock on the continent is small, and still prices have advanced but little. Our last foreign advices are up to the 22nd of November, which represent tobacco as dull both on the Continent and in Great Britain, and the manufacturers buy very sparingly, excepting a reduction in price. The crop of 1839, in Virginia, is large, and the quality very good. We estimate the quantity made at 45,000 hogheads, but should prices get very low, our inspections for the year 1839 and 1840, will not exceed 36,000 hds. Our stocks of tobacco in Virginia and the Atlantic cities were never smaller, and must continue so for four months to come, unless prices should advance. Our friends expect from us an opinion, as to prices of crops, this season; this we cannot give with accuracy at any time, much less in times like the present, when the currency of the country is deranged, and moneyed arrangements so difficult to make; yet we do think, that under no circumstances can tobacco be so low as in 1839, for we look at the foreign exports for three years previous to the last, and we find an average of 100,000 hds a year, all of which have been consumed, and actually a small stock on hand the 1st of January, 1839, and the export of manufactured tobacco has greatly increased in the last three years. If the usual supply be needed, we shall have no surplus, although our crop is abundant. We have accounts from the west, which assure us the crop is large in some sections, while in others it is not as large as the previous year—we estimate the crop at 40,000 hogheads.

SPECIMEN OF A NEW PATENT POCKET DICTIONARY.

Babies.—Noisy lactivorous animalcules, much desiderated by those who never had any.

Bachelors.—Plausibly derived by Junius from the Greek word for foolish, and by Spelman from Baculus, a cudgel, because he deserves it. An useless appendage to society; a paltrium, who is afraid to marry lest his wife should become his mistress, and generally finishes by converting his mistress into a wife.

Backward.—A mode of advancement practised by crabs, and recommended to mankind in general by the Holy Alliance.

Baker.—One who gets his own bread by adulterating that of others.

Ball.—An assembly for the purpose of dancing, where the old ladies shuffle and cut against one another for money, and the young ones do the same for husbands.

Barriester.—One who sometimes makes his gown a cloak for brow-beating and putting down a witness, who but for this protection might occasionally knock down the barrister.

Beauty.—An ephemeral flower, the charm of which is destroyed as soon as it is gathered; a common ingredient in matrimonial unhappiness.

Bel.—An article in which we are born & pass the happiest portion of our lives, and yet one which we never wish to keep.

Blushing.—A practice least used by those who have most occasion for it.

Body.—That portions of our system which receives the chief attention of Messrs. Somebody, Anybody, and Everybody, while Nobody cares for the soul.

Bonnet.—An article of dress much used by fashionable females for carrying a head in.

Book.—A thing formerly put aside to be read, and now read to be put aside.

Box Opera.—A small enclosure wherein the upper classes assemble twice a week, for the pleasure of hearing one another and seeing the music.

Brain.—An autographical substance, which according to the phrenologist, writes its own character upon the exterior skull in legible bumps and bosses.

Brass.—An ingredient in the countenances of various individuals, particularly those from a neighboring island.

Brewer.—One who deals in deleterious drugs.

Breath.—Air received into the lungs for the purposes of smoking, whistling, &c.

Buffoon.—One who plays the fool professionally, whereas a wag is an amateur fool.

SONG.

BY W. C. CAMPBELL.  
I loved her with the purest love  
That ever human bosom knew;  
The green leaf to the vernal grove  
Was never half so true!  
For oh! she was the sweetest flower  
That ever graced a Highland glen;  
And proudly did I own her power,  
For she was artless then.

She left her home amongst the hills  
And in the world she grew  
A worldly flouting thing of pride,  
Unsteady and untrue;  
Gay robes and jewels deck her row,  
She seeks the gaze of men;  
And is no more the flower I loved,  
For she was artless then!

The Slave Indemnification.—The following paragraph is from the London Courier of Dec. 14th.—1b.

"His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between the Government and that of the United States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which having been shipwrecked some eight or nine years ago in the Bahamas, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The amount of compensation which we understand her Majesty's government finally agreed to pay and was yesterday received by the American minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling."

Public Works in Illinois.—The law providing for internal improvement in Illinois, already known, is modified as follows:—The number of Fund Commissioners is reduced from three to one. The number of Commissioners of the Board of Public Works is reduced from seven to three, and here after there is no more money to be borrowed except for the purpose of paying contractors for work already done;—no new contracts are to be let.—St. Louis Gazette.

Confagration in New York.—On Sunday night the 26th ult. a fire broke out in a couple of frame buildings, on the corner of 16th and 6th Avenue which were totally destroyed. The night after a fire broke out in a four story brick building on South st. The firemen were soon on the spot and worked hard for several hours, when, thinking they had completely mastered the fire, they retired to their homes. The N. York Commercial of the 28th says:

"The firemen supposing that the fire was entirely subdued, left the ground about 11 o'clock, but between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, the flames were seen to burst through the roof of the large building known as the 'Thomas H. Smith store,' and a destruction of property ensued, scarcely equalled by that of December, 1835. Of the amount of the pecuniary loss, it is impossible to give any thing more than a mere estimate. It may be stated in round numbers at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000."

Another.—On the night of the 28th another alarm of fire was given. The loss in this case, as in the preceding is represented as a full and most destructive. The N. York Times says:

"The fire commenced in the four story Store of Sheppard & Farquhar, No. 18, Pearl street, which was entirely consumed with almost its entire contents. From thence it spread to the adjoining store of Jackson and Duell, & Alexander Soltau, dry goods, which was also speedily destroyed."

Pretty Good.—At the late election in Jackson, two Irishmen offered their votes. One was received, the other rejected. 'By J—s,' said the disappointed applicant, 'it's a burnin' shame that you should have a vote and I have none. Did we not come over in the same ship?'

'It's thrue for you, 'but I was a minor when I came and there's a privilege allowed to minors.'

'A minor is it your are? And did't I work at that same three years in the lead mines of Illinois?'

In his late speech on the assumption of the State debts, by the General Government, Senator Benton says, that the public lands have never contributed a shilling, towards defraying the public debt, for the extinguishment of which they were specifically pledged. On the contrary, they have never paid for themselves—and he proves his assertion by the following table:

Purchase of Louisiana,	\$15,000,000
Interest paid thereon,	8,329,353
Purchase of Florida,	5,000,000
Interest thereon,	1,480,000
Paid to Georgia,	1,250,000
Same purchase in Mississippi stock,	1,832,000
Extinguishing Indian titles,	72,000,000
Survey of public lands,	3,250,000
Salaries and expenditures in the General Land Office,	1,250,000
Land Offices and Officers,	3,300,000

\$112,691,353  
The amount received into the Treasury from the public lands is stated at 104,000,000, leaving a deficiency of eight millions.